

## HORTICULTURE



### TREE SURGERY.

How Cement Is Used to the Preservation of Valuable Trees.

What is tree surgery? In so far as it applies to the cement work alone a good answer would be that it is the practical application of dentistry to trees, says Cement Age, New York. But this answer would not cover the many branches of the profession, consisting of trimming, chaining, packing, scraping, spraying and fertilizing. Tree surgery is, in fact, an advanced development of arboriculture. Both fruit and shade trees are valued now as never before, and the fact has become generally known that by skillful methods of the tree surgeon it is possible to give a new lease of life to trees which apparently had reached their limit of existence. It is safe to say that almost any tree of medium age may be saved by these methods. Of the many branches embraced in this work the cement filling forms by far the largest and most important part. The practice of filling cavities with cement has long been in use, but when carried out along the usual lines it only serves to add to the original trouble. The method of sealing up the decayed section simply increased the decay. Many examples may be seen where the bark at one side of the cavity was covered by the cement, no regard having been paid to drainage or the subsequent healing of the wound. As the cement did not stric to the wood and the swaying of the tree by the wind often enlarged the crack between the wood and the filling, water penetrated behind the cement and decay went on even more rapidly than before.

The tree grows in girth by the deposit of a thin layer of new wood between the wood and the bark. There are three layers in this coat—the middle one being composed of thin forming tissues known as the "cambium." The inner side of this layer forms new wood, the outer new bark. It is this new layer and the layers of the four or five previous years that are known as the sapwood, and form the active section of the trunk and branches. The cells of these inner rings are gradually covered by the yearly deposit of new growth, and from living sapwood become heartwood, which is dead and serves merely as a strong framework for the living parts of the tree and as storehouses for excess material.

This is often the reason why hollow trees may often be found in a flourishing condition when the heartwood may have entirely disappeared. However, a landscape tree in this condition, deprived of the shelter of its fellows, is in grave danger, for a high wind or a heavy snowfall may find it an easy victim.

After the mass of decay has been removed from the interior of a rotting trunk there remains a shell of living sapwood and bark. Into this cavity a steel brace is inserted and bolted in place. This gives to the tree a stability which by the decay of the supporting heartwood it had lost. Now comes an important operation, the cutting of the watersheds, which prevent the entrance of moisture. The watersheds consist of a deep groove cut about an inch inside the edge and opening to the ground below. The cement, being packed tightly into these grooves, forms a channel down which the water flows, to be led out at the base. The cavity is then wired throughout, the wire being stretched from nails driven into the wood, and acting as re-enforcing for the cement. This work having been completed, the cement is made as moist as possible, and then built out into the original outline of the tree. The bark which has been cut back for an inch or so in order to prevent bruising while the work is in progress will eventually cover the filled in wound, the tree thus regaining its normal appearance.

In the base of exceptionally large cavities the opening is covered by large strips of zinc. The cement is then forced down into every crevice and allowed to set, after which the zinc is removed and a coat of fine finishing cement put on and painted the color of the bark. By this method the tree surgeon is enabled to build out trees where fully half the wood may have been destroyed by lightning or from some other cause. This treatment serves as a fine example of the healing powers of nature, for it is remarkable how quickly these wounds will heal when protected from moisture and further decay by the cement filling insured by the watersheds.

### ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We need a tomato that will ripen its fruit in a short time so as to accommodate itself to the short season of the northern states. A tomato is needed that will produce fruit for a month before it is caught by the frost.

High fertilization is said to accomplish wonders in the way of variation of plants.

After killing frosts cut off asparagus tops and burn them to destroy insects and disease. Mulch the bed with stable manure for protection and fertility.

If you would make your home attractive have an orchard or fruit garden. The man who plants trees gets his pay day by day, and at the same time builds a monument which will stand after he is dead.

### WASH THE CALF PAIL.

Health of Young Animals Demands Strict Cleanliness.

A New York dairyman recently wrote to an eastern farm paper: "A feed pail that is not licked clean will get sour and germs will give the calf the bellyache." He does not say he depends upon the calf to wash its own pail, but that is the inference. This is a dangerous procedure. Raising healthy calves by hand demands absolute cleanliness. A calf cannot lick a pail clean enough to be germ proof. The pail should be washed daily in soapy water, especial attention being given to the seams; scalded with boiling water and turned right side up in the sun to dry and air. Moreover, a calf should never be allowed to lick its pail nor drink milk from the open bucket in the usual greedy fashion. Imitate nature as closely as possible. Provide a calf-feeder whereby the youngster draws its food through an imitation test attached to a pail set on a shelf about two feet from the ground.

Nether calf nor human should ever drink milk rapidly or in large gulps, says the Farmers' Voice. A swallow of milk on reaching the stomach is immediately curdled by the peptic ferment into a ball. If these cheesy chunks are small they are digested with ease and safety. Milk swallowed rapidly in large quantities curdles into one large mass, the digestive juices attack it with difficulty, the stomach works overtime to get it into shape for assimilation and often goes on a strike when the "innocent bystander"—the drinker—gets hurt. All the annoyance of teaching a calf to drink from a pail with her head down and all the bother of fooling with hungry, butting, obstreperous young heifers is avoided by setting the feeding pail on a shelf on this side the fence, while the calf imbibes its nourishment from the other side through a tube feeder run through a hole in the fence. This is the most successful foster mother. If these rules are followed calves will not have scours. If you are aiming high it pays to take pains.

### THE FARM NEEDS SHEEP.

They Are Great Renovators of the Soil—Try a Few.

A farmer who has long been keeping sheep and has observed their habits of feeding says:

Sheep are oftentimes spoken of as a nuisance by some people, but wise land owners give them credit as being great renovators of run-down or worn-out farms, and even call them fertility conservers.

"They are the latter and more, too. The life and habits of sheep make them not only conservers of fertility, but distributors of it where most needed, if given an opportunity. Though sheep are averse to water and always seek an elevation for their resting place, they do like the succulent growth, even through it be weeds, found in the lowland of a field or pasture which has been enriched by washings from the higher surrounding land.

"These two peculiarities of sheep once came under very particular observation. When I turned some sheep into a clover field they at once sought out the spots where the clover did not catch and eagerly devoured any weeds or pigeon grass that had taken possession of the spaces. They then sought the weeds and succulent grass in the low places and runs in the fields, leaving the clover on the high land, where most needed to enrich the soil, untouched, only touching this grass when practically everything else had been eaten.

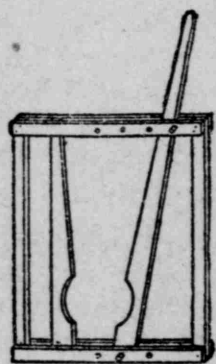
"More than this, when night came the sheep sought the higher portions of the field for their resting place and their droppings there deposited the fertility gathered during the day from the lower land, thus conveying back what had been washed away through the process of nature and cultivation. A farm upon which sheep are kept ought to be not only fertile, but also evenly fertile, which is a much desired condition. Farms are very few which cannot with profit keep sheep."

—Exchange.

### HANDY HOG CATCHER.

It Will Hold Animals Securely for Ringing or Other Operations.

This sketch shows a handy device for holding hogs of all sizes from pigs up to old vicious sows. This is useful when you want to ring their noses, mark them, trim their teeth or operate in any other way, says Farm and Home. Make the frame of heavy two-inch strips and have the upright bars about three feet long, the lever about five feet long. When the pigs are once caught, a pin inserted behind the lever holds it close, so that it will keep them in place. This arrangement may be set in a lane or shoot, where the hogs will go into it readily without disturbance.



### Watch Your Horse.

Always be on the lookout for accidents, even with the most trusty of morses. Remember that the horse is a powerful animal. A little misstep or a sudden fright may ruin the animal for the rest of its life.

Regardless of the extra cost of extra feed, keep the foals growing. If the pasture is short give them extra feed.

## Rawlin's Store

wants to sell you your

**Lard Cans,  
Meat Grinders,  
Butcher Knives.**

Also your

**Husking Gloves.**

Come to see me.

**T. C. RAWLINS.**

### TRAIN SCHEDULE.

Passenger trains leave Winchester as follows:

#### C. & O. EAST BOUND.

No. 26, Daily Ex. Sunday... 8:42 a. m.  
No. 23, Daily... 11:57 a. m.  
No. 28, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:30 p. m.  
No. 24, Daily... 9:25 p. m.

#### C. & O. WEST BOUND.

No. 27, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:22 a. m.  
No. 31, Daily... 8:03 a. m.  
No. 25, Daily Ex. Sunday... 2:50 p. m.  
No. 33, Daily... 4:38 p. m.

#### L. & N. SOUTH BOUND.

No. 29, Daily Ex. Sunday... 8:55 a. m.  
No. 33, Daily... 11:59 a. m.  
No. 9, Daily Ex. Sunday... 6:27 p. m.  
No. 31, Daily... 11:09 p. m.

#### L. & N. NORTH BOUND.

No. 34, Daily... 4:48 a. m.  
No. 10, Daily Ex. Sunday... 7:18 a. m.  
No. 32, Daily... 2:50 p. m.  
No. 28, Daily Ex. Sunday... 4:38 p. m.

#### L. & E. EAST BOUND.

No. 2, Daily Ex. Sunday... 3:05 p. m.  
No. 4, Daily... 8:18 a. m.

#### L. & E. WEST BOUND.

No. 1, Daily Ex. Sunday... 9:12 a. m.  
No. 3, Daily... 5:20 p. m.

### LEXINGTON & EASTERN RY CO

Time Card, in Effect June 21, 1908.

Stations	No. 2		No. 4
	Daily	Daily	
	P.M.	A.M.	
Lv. Lexington	2:25	7:35	
Winchester	3:05	8:13	
L. & E. Junction	3:20	8:26	
Clay City	3:50	9:02	
Stanton	3:58	9:10	
Campton Junction	4:30	9:38	
Natural Bridge	4:35	9:43	
Torrent	4:47	9:56	
Beattyville June.	5:10	10:17	
Athol	5:37	10:45	
O. & K. Junction	6:05	11:15	
Ar. Jackson	6:10	11:20	

Westbound	No. 1		No. 3	No. 5
	Daily	Daily		
	Ex.	Sun.		Only
	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.

Lv. Jackson	6:10	2:20	7:00
O. & K. June.	6:15	2:25	7:05
Athol	6:40	2:52	7:30
Beattyville June	7:07	3:20	7:54
Torrent	7:30	3:41	8:15
Natural Bridge	7:45	3:55	8:26
Campton June.	7:48	3:57	8:28
Stanton	8:15	4:26	8:54
Clay City	8:25	4:35	9:02
L. & E. June.	9:00	5:07	9:34
Winchester	9:12	5:20	9:46
Ar. Lexington	9:55	6:05	10:25

### THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS ARE MADE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

L. & E. Junction—Trains Nos. 1 and 3, will make connection with the C. & O. Ry. for Mt. Sterling.

Campton Junction—Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, will connect with the Mountain Central Ry. for passengers to and from Campton, Ky.

Beattyville Junction—Trains Nos. 2 and 4 will connect with the L. & A. Railway for Beattyville, Ky.

O. & K. Junction—Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will connect with the O. & K. Railway for Cannel City, Ky., and way stations.

W. A. M'DOWELL, Gen'l Mgr.  
CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A. 17tf.

### CREEK IS FLOODED

With Burning Whisky When Warehouses Go Up In Smoke.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 11.—Two warehouses of the Tom Moore Distilling company at Bardstown, in which were stored 15,000 barrels of whisky, were burned, entailing a loss to the firm of about \$400,000, fully insured. The loss to the government is \$750,000. Bardstown, the oldest town in the state and the place where Louis Philippe of France spent many days on his trip to America, boasts but one fire engine, but aided by the townspeople, who formed bucket brigades, it managed to save a third warehouse and the distillery itself. A creek which runs by the plant was flooded by the burning liquor.

### Head of the House.

We have to take married life as we find it, and to-day one of the most fruitful sources of discord is the struggle for supremacy.—Court Journal.

# THE WINCHESTER NEWS

**The Best  
Advertising  
Medium in  
Clark County.**

Now is the time for the up-to-date business man to take advantage of a golden opportunity. The Merchants of Winchester never had the same chance before to reach the buyers of Winchester and Clark county. Every week day in the year over 1,400 homes in this county receive the News. And they read it, too.

The management of the News, before the paper was started, estimated that a 1,000 circulation by Christmas would be satisfactory. At the rate the paper is growing 2,000 will be nearer the mark.

The Fall and Winter trade is at hand. If a Merchant does not do business now, he can never hope to do it. The Country is waking up since the election. Good times are ahead for us all. Why not seize time by the forelock and get into the columns of the News.

The people who have money in this city read the News every evening. The people who have money on the rural routes of Clark get the News every morning.

Advertise in

**"THE NEWS"**  
and be abreast of  
the times.

The

**WINCHESTER NEWS CO.**  
INCORPORATED